

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

NO. 26.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
8:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
8:05 P. M. Daily.	
9:05 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily.	(Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 6:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:00 "
7:30 "	9:00 "
8:30 "	10:00 "
9:30 "	11:00 "
10:30 "	12:30 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:58 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the hour, from 5:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:45	12:03
.....	4:05
.....	12:39

MAIL CLOSING.

North	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:55	12:09
.....	6:15
.....	11:35

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall, Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
P. M. Grainger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Rita M. Tilton	Redwood City
COMMISSIONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. A. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
G. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

Severe Storm in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T.—Heavy storms visited Oklahoma Sunday. Near Carnegie, in Caddo county, several buildings were destroyed, and at Sully a store building was demolished. Colonel Nelson of Boise was struck by flying timbers and severely injured. In the vicinity of Magum, in Greer county, much damage was done by hail and wind, and many houses were damaged.

WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated by Busy Readers.

Miss Howard Weeden, the Southern poet and artist, died at her home in Huntsville, Ala., last week.

The Bullfrog Miner is a new paper at Beatty Postoffice in the famous Bullfrog mining district, Nevada.

Major William J. Jewell, one of the most widely known Grand Army men of Ohio, was killed by a train at Marietta.

The home of George T. Mault of Clarksburg, W. Va., was destroyed by fire and four of his children were burned to death.

A Greek band attacked and burned an Albanian village near Killissura on Friday, killing thirty and wounding and capturing many more.

Steel cars will soon be running on some of the surface lines in New York city. The first lot of a large number ordered has been received and will be put into service at once.

The Bank of England has announced the issue of \$50,000,000 ten-year exchequer bonds at 2½ per cent interest. The bonds are repayable at the rate of \$5,000,000 annually.

Professor Hugo Muensterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard University, has declined a call to the chair of philosophy and psychology at the University of Koenigsberg, Germany.

Frederick A. Stock has been appointed director of the Chicago Orchestra, to succeed the late Theodore Thomas. The orchestra's name has been changed to the Theodore Thomas Orchestra.

The drought has been broken in Andalusia, Spain. Abundant rains have fallen throughout the Andalusian provinces and there is great jubilation among all classes as a result of the improved outlook.

Ed F. Kaneen, cashier; H. B. Walker, teller, and Dan A. Walker, bookkeeper of the closed Lorain Savings Bank of Lorain, Ohio, have been indicted on the charge of embezzling the funds of the institution.

Three American ships have been taken by the Navy Department to transport coal from Norfolk to Manila. The ship Erskine M. Phelps will load at Norfolk in June and the ship Shenandoah will load there in July, both with coal for the Philippines.

Over 500 of the Window Glass Snappers' National Protective Association who were employed in the window glass factories in the mountains of Pennsylvania and in some of the plants in Indiana are on strike for higher wages and recognition of the union.

Mrs. Adeline Spears, wife of a day laborer, died at Coffeyville, Kas., in a two-room hut in which she lived with her husband. Just before death she called a lawyer and made a will leaving to her husband \$40,000 which she declared she had on deposit in a bank at Oakland, Cal.

About 400 indictments charging the Standard Oil Company with failure to take out peddlers license, as required by the Kentucky statutes, were returned by the Franklin county, Kentucky, Grand Jury. Similar indictments have been returned recently in several counties of the State.

The British steamer Henry Bolckow was seized by Japanese guardships off the island of Hokkaido April 7th. The character of her cargo has not been divulged, and her destination is not stated in the official announcement. It is presumed, however, that the vessel was bound for Vladivostok.

"In consequence of the blight, potatoes are scarce and prices have advanced sharply," reports Consul General Dillingham at Auckland, New Zealand. "New potatoes are being shipped to this colony from Tasmania, a distance of about 2500 miles from Auckland, and are quoted at \$3.28 per 112 pounds. I believe Cal-

fornia potatoes would find a profitable market in New Zealand at the present time."

A verdict of \$2500 has been returned by a Supreme Court jury against a street railroad company at New York for the loss of two teeth by a passenger. The plaintiff in the case was knocked down by a guard against whom he had been crowded. The blow from the guard's fist destroyed two of his best teeth.

Edward P. Holton of Newport, R. I., a Yale medical student, who was suffering from tubercular affection of the jugular vein, had his throat opened by general hospital surgeons, who clipped out the affected portion of the vein and tied the two ends together. The patient rallied from the operation and will undoubtedly recover.

Postal receipts in March this year in the fifty largest cities of the country were \$7,042,875, which is an increase of \$585,058 over the same month a year ago. The receipts for March in the city of New York office were \$1,532,003, an increase of 10.68 per cent. Chicago receipts were \$1,225,384, or 14.8 per cent greater than March last year.

The demand of Rear-Admiral Prince Ouktomsky for a court-martial has been granted. The court will consist of four Admirals, Admiral Dikoff presiding. Prince Ouktomsky succeeded Rear-Admiral Witthoft in command of the Port Arthur squadron when the latter was killed in the naval battle of August 10th. It has been claimed that the Prince did not carry out the orders previously issued by Admiral Witthoft not to put back to Port Arthur.

By an order issued at the Postoffice Department by Third Postmaster General Madden all newspaper supplements not germane to the publication itself will not be permitted in the future to be entered as second-class matter with the rest of the newspaper. Publishers are given until September 1st next to arrange their business accordingly. After that date such supplements will not be accepted as mailable matter of the second class and the legal rate will be charged according to their character.

The bones of Captain Hicks, a notorious pirate, are believed to have been unearthed on Bedloe island, while workmen were digging for a foundation for several new buildings. When one of the laborers turned up a semi-petrified section of a wooden gibbet it became almost certain that the bones were those of the pirate. Captain Hicks, with his fleet, cruised about the Carolina coast, venturing sometimes as far north as the end of Long Island, preying on New York shippers. He was finally captured, brought to New York, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Bedloe island. The execution was public and the island was crowded at the time.

Chicago's Cruellest Man Fined.

Chicago.—Casper Gretsch was described by Justice Fitzgerald as the "cruellest man in Chicago." Gretsch was arrested on complaint of his wife, Mary. The woman declared that her husband returned home and demanded money, and when she refused to give him any, threw her upon a stove. Then, seeing there was no fire in the stove, he choked her, pounded her with his fists and beat her with a razor strop. Not satisfied with what torture he had already inflicted, Gretsch then took a revolver and, forcing his wife's mouth open, inserted the muzzle and pulled the trigger, but the cartridges failed to explode. Suffering from her wounds, her eyes swollen so she could hardly see, Mrs. Gretsch ran to the street and summoned Policeman Conlon, who arrested the husband. Gretsch was fined \$85 and costs.

Forty Years in Glacier.

Geneva.—There is a strong probability that the body of Lord Francis Douglas will be delivered up by the Zmat glacier this summer. Forty years ago Lord Douglas lost his life during the ascent of the Matterhorn, and despite the long search no trace of the body was found. During these forty years the glacier has been descending regularly, according to natural laws. The portion where Douglas fell should reach the valley this year. It is believed the body will be in a perfect state of preservation.

Wagons Will Soon Replace Sleds.

Tacoma.—The end of sleighing on the winter trail from White Horse to Dawson is near. The stage which left White Horse Friday night is the last one that will depart on runners. Hereafter wagons will be used. The loads now on the road will be taken part of the way on wheels.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

The Bullfrog Miner is a new paper at Beatty Postoffice in the famous Bullfrog mining district, Nevada.

News from several sealing schooners spoken off Vancouver island says that the catches were the lowest for several years. Bad weather interfered with their work.

Willie Armstrong, aged 13, shot and killed his stepfather, William Sitz, at his ranch east of Malta, Mont. The boy was taken in charge by a Deputy Sheriff. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Mrs. John Balbach, widow of a late prominent business man of San Jose, died last week. Mr. Balbach crossed the plains in 1849 and in 1852 he made the first plow ever seen on the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Balbach came around the Horn in 1849.

An aged man named Fleming was run down and instantly killed by an Interurban Electric Railway car between Los Gatos and Saratoga last week. The deceased was 70 years of age. His relatives were making preparations to place him in a sanitarium, as he was becoming childish.

At the meeting of the managers of the State Hospital at Agnew reports showed that there are 640 men and 430 women patients in the asylum; \$2050 was received for paid patients during March; \$1372 from the sale of products of the farm, and there is \$28,402 in the contingent fund.

It is reported that First Assistant Engineer Raymond and Chief Officer Rand of the steamship Tacoma were recently drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in the Arctic ice floes. While the Tacoma was imprisoned the two men rowed to shore and sent a cable to Seattle notifying the owners of the ship's condition. In returning to the Tacoma, it is said, both men were drowned.

Medical Director Manley H. Simons has arranged to care for consumptive naval patients at Mare island instead of sending them to Arizona. The medical director subjected consumptives to open air treatment in the vicinity of the hospital last year, with encouraging results. Under his direction four tents have been pitched on the hillside. Excellent results from outdoor treatment there are confidently expected.

Nearly \$5,000,000 is involved in a damage suit filed in the Federal Court at Butte, Mont., by the Nipper Consolidated Copper Company against the Parrot Silver and Gold Mining Company. Judge J. M. Denny represents the Nipper company, of which P. Augustus Heinze is the principal stockholder. The complaint alleges that ore has been illegally extracted from the Nipper workings for more than a year past.

Harrison Bemis, once the wealthiest man in San Bernardino, ran amuck, wrecking his house with an ax, after which, armed with a revolver, he attacked the home of a neighbor. Officers had a furious fight before landing him in jail. Bemis will be tried for insanity. During the early days Bemis owned half of San Bernardino. He is said to have been jilted in love on the eve of his marriage twenty-five years ago and ever since has been a sort of recluse.

Felipe Chaves, grandson of Francisco Xavier Chaves, first Governor of New Mexico under the Mexican regime, and son of Jose Chaves, one of the early Territorial Governors under the United States Government, is dead at his home in Belin, a village south of Albuquerque, aged 71 years. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Chaves was probably the wealthiest Mexican citizen of New Mexico, his fortune being estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

J. H. McBane, an engine driver, who lives in Grand Junction, Colo., shot and killed two brothers named

Straut at West Grossman, a place twenty-five miles west of Wallowa, Wash. McBane was found standing guard over the brothers' bodies by Thomas Brady, a timber locator, who advised McBane to go to Wallowa and surrender himself to the authorities. This McBane did. The Strauts squatted on McBane's property and attacked him when he attempted to drive them off.

E. R. Phillips, a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Government at the Columbia river bar jetty, was killed at Fort Stevens, Or. He was running an engine with a load of rock toward the outer end of the jetty, and when past the gridiron, going on to a switch, the engine left the track and went overboard, a distance of about twenty feet, striking in the sand. Phillips was on the lower side and the engine fell on him, cutting the top of his head and one arm off. M. E. Campbell, the fireman, went over with the engine, but escaped with slight injuries.

Mining property in British Columbia originally purchased for \$600 recently sold for \$1,000,000. The property consists of twelve crown-granted mineral claims, known as the Lillooet claims, situated near Clinton. A British syndicate purchased the property. Not very long ago the same claims were sold for a little more than \$600 by the court, they being part of the assets of the British Columbia Development Company. The property at that time passed into the hands of Roderick MacDonald, from whom it was purchased, it is understood, at a low figure by John Henderson. The latter sold the property to the syndicate.

While the mother slept with her three months old girl baby by her side, the playful prank of a giant mastiff puppy snuffed out the life of the little one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Finnegan in Butte, Mont. The puppy jumped on the bed and lay directly over the face and breast of the child, smothering it without a sound. The mother slept on and when the father returned from his work, the corpse of the child lay beneath the body of the sleeping brute. A peculiar circumstance is the disappearance of the dog, which had exhibited a great fondness for the infant. The babe had been dead about a half hour when found.

Through the influence of a dream, Richard Ogle, who has no knowledge whatever of mining, has discovered a placer mining district ten miles from Ajax, Or., that bids fair to rival many famous regions. Claims have been staked out along the canyon for a distance of five or six miles and some vigorous prospecting has been done. A shaft at the point of discovery has been sunk to a depth of about eighteen feet, revealing a body of rotten basalt. If this discovery turns out as expected, which will be known as soon as returns are received from assays sent away, it will explode many old theories as to the origin of gold, and will revive the old saying that "gold is where you find it."

TESTS OF MEN AND ANIMALS.

Strength of One Elephant Equal to That of Seventy-five Men.

New York.—Strength tests of men and animals were made at the circus in Madison-square Garden Sunday similar to those made last year, which proved of considerable scientific interest. A large number of men and women were present by invitation of Tody Hamilton, the press agent. The same apparatus as that used last year was employed, consisting of the famous iron spring of great strength fastened to iron spikes driven into the ground. A compressed air indicator was attached to the spring and measured the tests. Seventy-five men pulled 6000 pounds. Babe, the big elephant, pulled 6000 pounds. Camels showed they are not much on strength, as a pair of them could register only 2000 pounds. Other records were: Two horses, short pull, 3000 pounds; two horses, long pull, 2500 pounds; four horses, short pull, 6000 pounds; long, 6000 pounds.

Refuse to Attend School with Japanese.

Omaha.—Two hundred pupils of Lowell School, in South Omaha, revolted Monday as the result of the presence of two Japanese boys in the school. The two Japanese are the sons of strike-breakers at the packing-houses, who were brought to this city during the strike a year ago. A number of the larger pupils lined up and refused to permit others to enter the school building. A force of police was called and it required an hour to restore order.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits	July 1 to Feb. 1
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.	
Deer	August 1 to October 1
Trout	April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.	
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.	
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.	

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover	October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse	Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves	July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree Squirrel	Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer	July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark	April 1 to Nov. 1
Trout	April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tide water)	closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass	Three-pound
Black Bass	July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon	Oct. 16 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish	Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp	Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs 6 inches across back	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crab	Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Abalone	Less than 15 inches round

ELECTRICITY TO CURE DISEASE

Eastern Doctor Uses High-Power Current in Treatment of Consumption.

Watertown, N. Y.—Dr. Alfred Goss of Adams, N. Y., a practitioner of many years' experience, who has been experimenting for a long time, has discovered what he believes is a cure for consumption. The cure is accomplished by forcing electricity into the tissues after it has passed through a germicide that will not affect the albumen of the blood, and which it has been proved will kill the tubercle bacilli in the lung tissues.

The germicide decomposes under the action of electricity, and the atoms of the resultant gas combining with the electrons pass into the tissues. Goss has treated forty-four cases and has met with excellent results in every one. He uses in his treatment a sixteen-plate electrical machine that develops 35,000 volts. The apparatus is connected with a vacuum surface electrode through which and from which the electricity shoots in a golden rain. The electrode is set against the patient's breast. Experiments on a cadaver drove the gas in to a depth of eight inches.

Peculiar Accident to Ballplayer.

New York.—William Garrison is dead at his home in Camden, N. J., from a peculiar injury received while playing ball. Last Saturday Garrison made a swing at a pitched ball. He missed and his momentum was so great that he spun around three times. Apparently Garrison felt no ill effects until some time later, when he was taken ill, and the physicians found that one of the main blood vessels of the stomach had been ruptured. Nothing could be done then to save his life.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

This ought to be a good year for everybody. It has fifty-three Sundays.

General Ma is not so much to be feared in China as the Emperor's Ma, the "Ole Miss," Tsi An.

President Truesdale says this rate regulation agitation is socialistic. This is something more than a close guess.

Argentina is to be congratulated on the prompt and able manner in which it put the lid on its latest revolution.

Nobody feels quite so neglected as the farmer living on a rural route when the carrier fails for two days in succession to make his rounds.

When the coreless apple gets into general circulation there'll be nothing but the stem to cause yearning on the part of the hungry small boy.

Russell Sage also may be numbered among those who don't believe in Dr. Osler's theory that all men who have passed the age of 60 retard progress.

The minister who told young Rockefeller's Bible class to keep their lamps filled with oil evidently intended to try to make them forget their instructor is in Europe.

"How many men become more popular with the women?" asks a magazine writer. By being half as patient at a social function as they are in a poker game.

The Republic of Panama has celebrated the first anniversary of its birth and established a new record for that latitude. It has run for a year without a revolution.

Too much must not be expected from the movement to tax bachelors. Rather than pay the tax or marry to escape it many of them will be contrary enough to leave the country.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred a degree upon Emperor Wilhelm of Germany. Our alma maters are doing no little work in promoting brotherliness among the sons of earth.

Political forms touch the life of the people intimately. Thus, under a monarchy or a theocracy or an oligarchy, a man with long hair passes for a poet, whereas under a republic he is thought to be paying an election bet merely.

One of the railroad presidents says rate regulating will be a step in the direction of socialism. He is probably wondering why the people haven't fallen back in terror. But it has come to pass that a good many of the people are able to think of things that are worse even than a step in the direction of socialism.

Prof. Osler of Johns Hopkins University never thought of the advisability of chloroforming the hopelessly insane or criminal classes, but he is dead sure that it would be a good thing for all classes at the age of 60. He also thinks that nobody does any good work after 40, though Vanderbilt, Morgan and Rockefeller made a pile of money after that age, and Grant, Lee and Roberts did some tolerably good fighting when considerably older. Kuropatkin and Kuroki will never see 40 again.

One sometimes wonders why college students think that they enjoy certain privileges and immunities not granted to other citizens. An antiquarian has attempted to explain this feeling as the survival of the customs of the ancient chartered universities in Europe, whose students were responsible only to the university authorities of the town in which the university was situated. There is probably something in the view, as old customs die hard and even cross oceans to lands not dreamed of when they originated.

An interesting exhibition of the satisfactory working of the new children's court was given not long ago in New York City. Forty boys who had been paroled to appear on a certain day came into court. They were boys who, under the old system, would probably have been sent to jail for short terms, stamped with the shame of a jail sentence, and perhaps started on criminal careers. Under the parole system they appeared in court before a justice, who had their complete record of behavior since their trial. Seventeen of them brought reports of perfect conduct from teachers and parents. Each of these was released from parole and received a gold-bordered certificate of honesty, truthfulness, industry and politeness, signed by the justice. Twelve others whose records were good, but not perfect, were continued on parole, and had silver-sealed certificates. The other eleven got no certificates, but ten of them had conducted themselves so well that the justice continued their parole. Only one of the whole forty had continued to be a bad boy, and he was sent to the reformatory. Surely the knowledge of the homes made happy by the presence of the boys is a fine reward for those whose perseverance made the court possible.

Were human nature's family relations to be judged solely by the incidents which are reported in the newspapers, the skeptic and the pessimist might perhaps have reason for

the unfaith which is in them. There are always sons who have been disinherited, daughters who are estranged from parents, or sisters who are ventilating a quarrel in court. Yet not infrequently the newspapers also show the other side of the shield. Only lately a brother became the sole heir to a large fortune which was intended to provide for two sisters, as well. The testator left it to the brother to manage for the benefit of all. The heir, however, feeling that his sisters ought not to be exposed to any risk or uncertainty, made over the whole property to them before twenty-four hours had passed. There is no rock on which family affections so often go to wreck as on that of money—the settling of an estate, or the provisions of a will. Yet those concomitants of a death in the family are the very circumstances which ought to bring all the members closer together, and make them more charitable and more forgiving. In some cases, no doubt, the testator himself is at fault. By common consent humanity has accepted the motto, "Nothing but good about the dead," and if enmity is thus to be cast aside by the living who look into an open grave, why should it be cherished and carried over by him who has received the great summons? Why should he wish to stretch from the unseen world a hand clenched to inflict pain rather than one open in blessing and benevolence? The love that keeps a family together is worth any amount of "justice" at court or of bonds at the banker's. The way to preserve it, when an inheritance is in prospect, is exactly to reverse the rule usually followed. When your own interests are at stake, keep still; speak and act only when those of the other members of the family are affected.

Spoiled children are not all of tender years. Many of us continue spoiled children all our days. In fact the worst spoiled children are grown up. Most of us are spoiled because Providence and man have been too good to us. If we have desired this, that or the other, it has been given us; if our wills have clashed with those about us, we have prevailed; if our health has failed a little, there was much petting, pampering and nursing. Many a loving husband has thus turned his young wife into a fretful, peevish and selfish spoiled child—often a confirmed invalid. For in the fullness of love he has made efforts to grant every wish, buy every bauble, protect her from hardship and toil, and has asked after her health so often that she herself commenced to worry over it. So then when this spoiled child was fully developed the husband perhaps saw the folly of it, but it was then too late. Then there is the earnest, striving, amiable wife who waits on her husband, kneels to receive his caresses and wears him with honey-sweet demonstrations. Soon the man yawns and his thoughts go a-roving; he expects the service as a right; he grows into a great and disagreeable spoiled child, and his wife discovers Bottom's ear, but perhaps fails to realize her own foolishness in the matter. Insidious and very delicious are these courses of sweets. It is safe to presume that if any of us were offered the same we would promptly take it and demand more. It is not for any of us to judge until we have passed through temptation unscathed. Selfishness sometimes is necessary; coldness is bracing; aloofness is invigorating. Even where perhaps we could find pleasure in serving it is a good thing to hesitate and weigh well whether it is the best part of wisdom. The pleasure we find in serving is the most dangerous cause of overdoing. Common sense in love is worth its weight in gold. The doctrine and practice of unselfishness may be angelic, but its too zealous upholding is injurious to the rest of the family.

Why We Have One-Sided Men.
Faculties must be exercised or they will not grow. Nature is too good an economist to allow us to keep any faculty or function which we do not employ. We can have just what we use, and that will constantly increase; everything else will be gradually taken away from us. Man becomes strong and powerful and broad just in proportion to the extent and healthfulness of the activity of his faculties; and it must not be one-sided, not an exercise of one or two faculties, or one set of faculties, or the man will topple over. Balance in life comes from the healthful exercise of all the faculties. One reason why we have so many one-sided men in this country is because they pursue one idea, exercise one side of their nature, and, of course, they cannot retain their balance. This is one of the curses of specialties. They are a good thing for the race, but death to the individual who pursues his specialty at the expense of the development of the all-around man.—O. S. Marden in "Success Magazine."

Chance for Inventors.
"Allow me to show you the ideal snow shovel," said the wandering peddler.
"My dear man," yawned the suburbanite, "my idea of an ideal snow shovel has not yet been invented."
"Indeed! And what is your idea?"
"Why, a snow shovel that can be operated through the kitchen window while the owner sits by a hot stove."

In the Doctor's Office
"You say your patient coughed up something?"
"Yes; \$2."
"What did you give him for it?"
"A receipt."—Yonkers Statesman.

What do you suppose the Lord thinks of the loafers who sit around on store boxes and criticize the weather?

SOAPS AS INSECTICIDES.

A communication from the New York Experiment Station relative to the quality of soaps for insecticides, says:

Whale oil or fish oil soaps are among the best of contact insecticides if they are of good quality, since they are inexpensive, easy to use, safe and effective. In practice, however, they have been found to give varying results, some lots of the solutions made from such soaps failing to kill many of the same kind of insects that other lots of the same apparent strength destroyed completely. The continued occurrence of such failures cast suspicion upon the soaps, and examination at the experiment station, by the exact methods of the chemist, proved that they vary to a surprising extent. The best sample contained four times as much actual soap as the poorest one, and one sample of a certain brand was only half as good a soap as another sample of the same brand from a different package. So unreliable were these soaps that the best solution of the problem appeared to be for the users to make the soap at home, if feasible, and a very few trials showed the process of making to be very simple and inexpensive.

The soap is made by thorough mixing of easily obtained materials, without heating. To make 40 pounds of soap, containing 60 per cent actual soda, 22 pounds of fish oil and one and a half gallons of water. The soda is first dissolved in the water and the oil then added gradually, with constant and vigorous stirring. This soap can be made at a cost of three cents a pound or less. Used at the rate of one pound to seven gallons of water, the solution will destroy plant lice, scales and other soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to foliage.—Orchard and Farm.

FEEDING OF SWINE.

Feeding is a matter of the first importance toward making a success of the swine industry, whether you are engaged in improving the hog by breeding or merely producing market hogs for pork purposes. To feed successfully it is necessary to have a knowledge of the business, much of which can only be obtained by practical experience. But the fact that one may have been feeding for a long time does not necessarily imply that he knows how to feed. Some people go on in the same old rut, never observing and never learning. Expert knowledge of chemistry is not necessary, but some of the results of expert knowledge should be a part of the equipment of every feeder. Success can only be obtained by a knowledge, obtained practically or by study, of the values of different foods and the proper combinations of them to obtain the best results. The farmer should study the tables prepared from the laboratories of the government agricultural experiment stations. Learn what to feed under every condition that may confront you. Then keep a vigilant lookout for the condition of your hogs and apply your knowledge.—I. C. D. Walker in Orchard and Farm.

A POULTRY SPECIALTY.

When a person confines his attention to one thing we call that a specialty. If a man on the farm keeps only one kind of fowl it is fair to call that a specialty. We do not advocate every man taking up a specialty. Some are happier if they can busy themselves with a great variety of things. But the specialist has some things in his favor that the other man has not. He is steadily working toward one goal, and it is easier to reach one goal than several. In a way he becomes an expert relative to certain things. He can make a study of his fowls and become the possessor of more information on that particular breed than would be possible if he had other breeds.

Each breed has its own characteristics as to exercise. One breed will hang about the poultry house, no matter how large a range it has, while another is noted for its ranging proclivities. Such things have to be studied and the feeding regulated accordingly. This is but one illustration out of many we might give.

It is a pleasure to take one breed and see what can be done with it. If a man wishes to develop a strain of egg-layers of exceptional ability he will need to settle down to one breed. It is by this process that our breeds have been improved. Long before the "hen fever" struck the country, specialists were at work. In the main they did not strive to produce new breeds, but only better strains of the breeds they already had. In this way the old jungle fowl of four thousand years ago, which laid 30 eggs a year, has been developed so that she produces five times as many eggs annually.

The need of development still remains, and hence the poultry specialist is still needed. As long as, in a laying breed of hens, some of them lay 200 eggs a year, others 100 and others fifty eggs, there is still room for improvement, in weeding out the tendencies that permit the production of only the smaller numbers of eggs.

The hen that lays fifty eggs a year has in her make-up a large element of the primeval fowl. It is the force or tendency called atavism—the tendency to revert to the old form that is the cause of inferiority.

The man that has a specialty in poultry must continually resist this tendency in fowls and must try by selection to eliminate it as much as possible.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

BIG MONEY IN CELERY GROWING.

Celery is now being shipped by train loads daily from the peat lands of Orange county, and it is stated that over 2000 cars of this vegetable will be sent out this season. Celery is one of the best paying crops grown in Southern California, and good celery land is held at higher figures than is good orange land. It is strange that, with this example before them, the farmers along the river bottoms of Northern California do not turn their attention more to the growth of celery. All along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers there are vast tracts of land peculiarly suited to this vegetable, as well as to asparagus. In the islands formed by these rivers the soil is especially suited to celery. The climate, too, is as well, if not better, suited to it than that of Southern California, and there is more money in it than almost any other crop.—John Isaac in Orchard and Farm.

FEED COWS CAREFULLY.

The loss to the dairymen of the West by careless feeding is an enormous waste. Some men feed their cows as they would a threshing machine, and with no more thought as to the power of the animal to assimilate the food given than they would give the aforesaid threshing machine. The results gained prove that in this way a great deal of good food and well-meant effort is wasted. The cow is not a machine. She is a thinking, rational being. Why not treat her so? The cow that is in thin flesh has an aim in life quite distinct from any we have in view. She is determined to put on a good coat of fat on her back, while we want it in the butter tub. The cow has the advantage of us and we might as well admit it first as last. It is the cow that is in good order that gives good milk and plenty of it. It does not pay to give just enough food to keep an animal alive. Enough more must be given for profitable growth or production.

A cow well fed and perfectly nourished this year will produce more next year, and so on from year to year. Give the cows a chance every day to get out and rub themselves and get the fresh air. It will not hurt them if the air is cold, providing they do not stand around in the wind until they are chilled. Cattle, as well as men, need regular exercise. Straw put under the stock for bedding is by no means wasted, although some men seem to act as if it were. It not only adds to the comfort of the stock, but goes out to increase the supply of barnyard fertilizer, without which the farmer is undone.—Farm Journal.

WHERE TESTING COUNTED.

The story is told of a Wisconsin cheese factory to which a number of farmers were bringing every day enough milk to produce 600 pounds of cheese, which was supposed to be of the highest grade. Suddenly, the grade of the output fell to a number two, which sold at three cents a pound less, resulting in a loss of \$18 a day to the eleven farmers supplying the factory. The curd-test was applied. It was found that the defective milk came from one of the eleven herds. A test of the milk of all the cows in that herd proved that the bad milk came from a single cow, which was suffering from a disease of one hoof. The cow was removed from the herd, and the factory resumed producing number one cheese. The cost of the test was \$9. It stopped a loss of \$18 a day.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

FATTEN FOWLS FOR MARKET.

About two or three weeks before the time for taking the old fowls to market, a more fattening ration should be secured. The meat or beef scraps should be doubled and the grain food should be almost wholly cracked or whole corn. Of course, they should not be allowed to range much. A fowl that is running at large cannot get into really good eating condition. Better keep them penned up in a slatted coop during the fattening period.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

BUTTER FROM PANTRY MILK.

Milk kept in the pantry will always accumulate all the odors that are obtainable. If cream taken from this milk is to be made into butter, the butter should not be sold to a particular customer or sent out to the general market. The farmer's family may not care if their butter does taste of pie and doughnuts, but some of the buyers are very exacting as to the flavor that must be in the butter.—Northwest Pacific Farmer.

The underbrush on a farm is "done for" when a flock of Angoras is turned into it. Brush and goats cannot live on the same farm.

MAKING MAPLESUGAR

INDUSTRY WHICH FLOURISHES IN THE EARLY SPRING.

Much of the Genuine Product Is Made in the Green Mountain State—Teams Sometimes Employed in Gathering the Sap—Picturesque Sugar Camp.

The little brown loaves of maple sugar which find their way into market are made up in largest quantity in the woods of Vermont. The making of the sugar is not confined to that region alone, for wherever maple trees are found in sufficient numbers to make the tapping of them profitable, the sap is drawn therefrom and boiled into sugar. Then, there is the "maple" sugar manufactured from corn cobs and



THE SUGAR CABIN.

ordinary brown sugar, but that is another story.

However, much of the genuine maple sugar used in this country is made in the Green Mountain State.

The industry is no longer as picturesque as it once was, because many of the least practical features have been eliminated, and there is not so much of sport connected therewith as formerly, but from a description given



GATHERING THE MAPLE SIRUP IN THE FOREST.

by a writer in the Cosmopolitan, one may safely say that if there is a reasonable amount of help to do the work, life in a maple sugar camp is something of a picnic.

In Northern Vermont the season begins about March 1 and lasts from four to six weeks. The most favorable weather for the flow of sap is a succession of cold, frosty nights followed by warm, sunny days. After several days of good running weather, during which the sap has flowed freely, the yield grows less and less until a storm, either of snow or rain, seems to give the trees renewed life. With the swelling of the first buds the flow ceases entirely. A good tree, under favorable circumstances, will yield from four to five gallons of sap in twenty-four hours, delivered drop by drop into the buckets hung against the rough bark.

The "sugar place" selected, the work begins early in March, the sugar house



A TWICE-TAPPED TREE.

having been located upon a little rise of land, so that the water from the melting snow will drain away. If the snow is not deep, a well-trained horse, or a yoke of oxen, has been brought into the woods, with a stock of hay and grain to feed it, and is comfortably quartered in a shed, built against the side of the sugar house. If its help can be employed, the work is made much easier, for, hitched to a stout sled, it draws the buckets about the forests to be scattered to the trees, and, later, draws back to the camp the sap as it is gathered. Very often, however, the snow for the first week or two is too deep for a horse or an ox to get about, and all the work must be done by men on snow shoes. Mounted upon his stout, coarse snow shoes, which are strongly strapped to his thick boots, the sugar maker poises upon one shoulder a stack of buckets as heavy as he can carry and starts off with them, leaving one or two at the foot of every maple tree. As soon as the sap begins to flow it must be gathered and brought to the sugar house to boil. In this work "sap buckets," as shown in the illustration, are employed.

Gathering the Sap. As a general thing, however, the snow has melted sufficiently by the

time the gathering begins to allow the use of horses or oxen. The latter are still frequently employed and they add something to the picturesqueness of the work. Roads are broken out in every direction through the woods, and along these the horses or oxen draw a stout sled made with wooden shoes so as to go with almost equal ease over bare ground or snow. Upon this sled is fastened a big tub called the "draw-tub." Into this the sap is gathered, being poured from the buckets at the trees and brought to the sled in pails. The draw-tub is made largest at the bottom, so as to sit firmly upon the sled, and chained down. When the gathering team reaches the sugar house the contents of the draw-tub are pumped or dipped out and carefully strained into huge tubs called holders. Thence the sap is put into the boiling pans and after several hours boiling the contents become a syrup—a thick brown liquid half way between sap and molasses. The syrup is then taken out, carefully strained and put away in clean wooden tubs to cool and settle. If the product is to be marketed as maple syrup, it is simply boiled until of the required thickness, and then put into the gallon tin cans in which it is to be shipped. If sugar is to be made, the boiling is continued for a length of time which varies according to the form into which it is to be finished.

There are various ways of telling when the sugar is boiled enough. An experienced maker can tell by the thickness as it drips from the edge of a wooden paddle which he has dipped into it. When it has reached a certain consistency a snowball held firmly and dipped into it comes out capped with a thin brown coating, delicious to be eaten. This is called "waxing it," and is the favorite form for eating. When the cry goes up from some watcher who has been experimenting, "It's ready to wax," the visitors leave their various occupations of whittling,

story telling, et cetera, and crowd into the sugar house, bringing with them buckets which they have filled with clean snow from some belated drift. The hot brown syrup soon cools upon the snow where it is poured, and it is then eaten with a small wooden paddle. He who has once eaten it under such conditions and surroundings will ever taste anything quite so delicious elsewhere.

Going from the fire-lighted interior of the sugar house to the outside is like going into another world, a fresh, pure world, of which most of us know nothing. The air is crisp, and clear, and cold. All about stand huge trees of the original forest, no one knows how many years old, their gray-white trunks rising in the dim like pillars in some vast cathedral. Far above, the stars shine through the interlacing branches. Or perhaps the moon is clear out, flooding all the place with a clear light which dissipates the lurking illusions of the starlight, but replaces them with a bewildering tangle of light and shadow which is no less beautiful. Unless there is a murmuring brook near by, the silence is intense, until, far back on the mountain side, an owl sounds forth his deep, reverberating call.

Description of a Skate.

The barndoor skate beggars description. I never could tell whether he was looking at me with his eyes or his breathe-holes, says a writer in Country Life in America. He is a bottom fish and flat like a flounder. He has a triangular body, the apex of which forms the snout; opposite his snout are his tail and a few extra pieces of his overcoat, which kind nature has tagged on him in case he gets torn and has to be mended. His tail is embellished with a few spines—this I know for a fact.

He has a couple of eyes, a little way back of his snout, and right back of these are a couple of holes that extend completely through him. These holes connect with his lungs, or whatever he uses to breathe with, and have an uncomfortable way of looking at you at the same time as his eyes.

He has a mouth, too, but it is on the under side of him, and convenient for business. It is a funny thing, with spines on the lips, and when you pull the lower jaw the upper jaw moves with it—a sort of automatic trap, not unlike what you can see in any 10-cent restaurant. This is a land-lubber's description, but it is enough.

It Will Indeed.

Willie—Pa, how many quarts does it take to make a peck?

Pa—It all depends, my son. Less than one quart, for instance, will sometimes make a "peck of trouble."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

We have positive proof that a certain boy is the smartest boy of his age in the world: his mother told us so.

Boys And Girls

The Little Bee.

A little bee
Awoke, you see,
In the early morn of spring,
It rubbed its eyes
And buzzed surprise,
When it heard a little bird sing.

"Bizz, bizz," said the bee
As it laughed "Hee-hee,"
The summer's coming, I know;
And honey sweet
I then can eat
From all the flowers that blow."

Then the little bee
Went out to see
If the flowers were opening wide
If it on some snow,
Which froze a toe
And then it deeply sighed.

"Bizz, bizz-z-z, dear me!
I scarce can see
How I'll get back to the hive;
My wings are so slow
I scarcely know
If I am really alive."

Then the sun shone down
On the bit of brown,
That was the little bee
And warmed it through
So that it flew
Straight back to the hive, you see.
—Montreal Family Herald.

A Democratic Baby Princess.

The Princess Yolanda is a small democrat in her way. One evening, not long ago, she was waiting for her father and mother to come to dinner. Her nurse asked her: "Whom would you like to have at dinner with you?" She hesitated for a moment, and then said: "I should like to have papa sit there, and mamma yonder. Brusati (the King's aide-de-camp) may sit by me, and on the other side I want Giovanni."

Now, Giovanni is the man who leads the donkey on which the Princess Yolanda takes occasional rides. She is extremely fond of him, and counts him one of her dearest friends. In her childish mind there was not the slightest reason why he should not sit at the King's table as well as any titled visitor.—St. Nicholas.

Don'ts to Boys.

Don't wear your hat in the house.
Don't sit while a caller stands.
Don't get into the habit of using slang. Vulgar expressions denote degeneracy.
Don't be ashamed of gallantry toward women and girls. A gentleman is always courteous toward the opposite sex.
Don't fall into bad habits with the fixed intention of "swearing off" as you grow older. Habits formed in youth accompany one to the grave, bad habits often burying their victims before their time.

Don't speak of your father as "the governor," nor of your mother as "the madam." If you do not show respect to your parents you must not look to the world to respect you.

Boy Kills a Mountain Lion.

A boy of the name of John Demerbreaux drew \$20 out of the county treasury yesterday. His warrant for

LITTLE STORIES AND INCIDENTS

That Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers.

the money was the skin of a lion, which he brought to town with him, says the Arizona Republican.

The lion was killed on the Verde, near Fort McDowell, under unusual circumstances. The boy was riding along the river and saw the beast eating the carcass of a raccoon, which he had just killed. Demerbreaux was armed with a shotgun and he emptied both barrels into the lion, killing it instantly. Old hunters and others familiar with the habits of the mountain lion said that they had never heard of one doing such a trick before. While the lion is frequently seen in the daytime, he is never seen eating. He takes his meals by night.

Little Mothers of Japan.

The little girls of Japan are real little mothers. Many a small maiden in Japan goes out to her games of tag and bouncing ball with a wee sister or brother tied on her back with



PLAYING PILGRIM.

the broad sash which she always wears.

Sometimes she turns the baby around as you see in the picture and plays she is a pilgrim carrying the Goddess of Mercy on her back, while the other children pretend to worship the goddess.

A Smoke Surprise.

In the top of a shallow pasteboard box cut two holes, each about an inch in diameter, and place over each an argand lamp chimney. Stand in one hole a candle cut long enough to project half an inch above the box. Light candle and then hold over other lamp chimney some burning "touch paper" or unglazed paper that has been dipped in a solution of saltpeter. The smoke, instead of rising, will go down one chimney and after it has filled the box will rise through the other.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



NOTHING will correct a libel quicker than correct living.

No money is worth making that unmakes the man.

The unfaithful Christian makes the infidel world. It is his name on our work that makes it worthy.

The power of habit may be used to bind us to God.

No time is wasted that a man spends with his children.

One word of love may make a new world to some life.

A pope in the pulpit is no better than a boss in the pews.

A creed may make a good chart, but it is a poor compass.

The greatest sickness of all time is disease of the heart.

It takes rough tools to remove the rust from our hearts.

God is under all to support when He is over all to superintend.

Muscle does not make manhood, but manhood does make muscle.

The trouble with good intentions is that death gets in ahead of them.

Where Christ is not the rock of ages He is always a stone of stumbling.

Blessings come in by an opening no larger than that by which gifts go out.

The man who waits to be sent to a field is not likely to be much of a force in it.

The meeting that would freeze your feet is not going to thaw the sinner's heart.

The greatest sorrow may be but a small price to pay for enlarged sympathy.

The only man who can be trusted with wealth is the man who puts no trust in it.

BUILT HOUSE FOR RECREATION.

How Young Bachelor Solved Problem of Boarding-House Life.

T. N. Tallentire, a young lawyer of this city, has a unique idea of recreation. It is to build a house. Where other men turn to golf or boating or indoor athletics as a relaxation from mental labor, Mr. Tallentire takes to carpentry, and there is a neat little one and a half story frame cottage on Spruce street which bears witness to his devotion to his chosen pastime.

It wasn't altogether his love for house building, though, which prompted Mr. Tallentire to possess a home of his own. Revulsion from boarding-house life had a good deal to do with it. Agreeing with his office assistant, J. R. Thorp, on the desirability of becoming property owners, the two set about the construction of their bachelor quarters. Stone work, wood-work and plastering, they did it all, and if the technical skill of the experienced workman is not apparent in all places, the builders are seemingly unconscious of the lack. For a year and a half they have been going home after office hours, or getting up betimes in the morning to do a bit of finishing on the house. It was not necessary, of course, to wait for completion before moving in, and there was an advantage in being on the spot to hang a door or adjust a window before breakfast.

The only thing these daring young bachelors did not attempt for themselves was the management of the cuisine. Presumably housework was not considered in the light of either recreation or desirable exercise. At any rate, a housekeeper was installed to prepare the meals and to keep things shipshape.

The experimenters are delighted with the results of their industry. It is easy to see that this house of his own manufacture is the apple of Mr. Tallentire's eye. The arrangement of his sleeping room is the source of constant and especial joy to him.

"I have that room just the way I want it," he said, "and I think it's pretty fine. I spent lots of thought on the tinting of the walls. You want a room warm and cheerful, you know, and red is the color that does it. It is one of these vivid reds that make you warm just to look at them, and there's some blue, a sort of sky blue, in the border."—Seattle Times.

Back to the Old Rations.

"I suppose you were fed off the fat of the land," said Mrs. Saunders, plaintively, as she set the plate of griddle cakes before Mr. Saunders the morning after his return from Boston. "With Niece Margaret's means, they must have everything there is going."

"I presume to say there's no lack o' wherewithal," said her husband, as he began to pour maple sirup with a lavish hand, "but for breakfasts they had the worst lot o' truck ever I saw. 'Twasn't cooked, nor a thing done to it. I expect that hired girl of theirs that I used to hear fallin' downstairs about seven o'clock didn't want the trouble o' starting her fire in a hurry. But I tell you when you've had a different kind o' straw filling served to you for seven days running, griddle cakes come just at the right time. Don't take away that serrup jug yet a while; it hasn't soaked in yet all it's a-goin' to. And set the doughnuts and the pie and the biscuits where I can keep an eye on 'em, but you can remove that glass o' water as far as you see fit. I've been starvin' healthy about as long as I can stan' it."

A man can fly off the handle without the aid of a flying machine.

General Grant's Granddaughter.

Miss Rosemary Sartoris, whose engagement to J. M. Nelson, a prominent young broker of St. Louis, was recently reported, is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and granddaughter of General Grant.



ROSEMARY SARTORIS.

This is the third time that rumor has announced her to wed under romantic circumstances. Four years ago, only a short time after her coming out in Washington, fashionable society of that city was interested by Miss Sartoris' reported engagement to Jack Hibbert, a handsome young Englishman whom she met on the shores of the Mediterranean. Miss Sartoris at last formally denied the truth of the report.

Shortly thereafter it was rumored that she would wed Lieutenant John Wright, U. S. A., the son of the late General Marcus Wright, who had fought her grandfather in many a bitter battle during the Civil War. This engagement, too, was promptly denied.

Miss Sartoris is a beautiful girl, an accomplished musician and a talented linguist. Her debut in Washington five years ago was one of the most brilliant of the season's functions. Young Nelson is related to Lewis C. Nelson, who is a brother-in-law of former Governor Lon V. Stevens of Missouri.

Platonic Friendships.

When a young man and woman, fancy-free and unfettered, become really good friends, it is very delightful to both; but there is always the very strong probability that friendship may develop into love. If the love be on both sides, and there be no obstacle to marriage, then nothing could be happier; but, unfortunately, platonic friendships have a way of ending in a one-sided love affair which is invariably the cause of much pain and sorrow to one, and sometimes to both, of the erstwhile good comrades.

"But," you may say, "friendship, pure and simple, between man and woman, is so delightful a thing—isn't it worth some risk?"

Not the risk of an unrequited, hopeless love, and therefore platonic friendships should not be indulged in by either man or woman till they are well on the shady side of thirty. For younger people the risks are so grave that they will be wiser to content themselves with the less exciting friendship of their own sex till the time comes when the friend is found who, it is hoped, will become the partner and companion for life.

Panama Suiting Costume.



Costume of Panama suiting in navy blue with circular skirt, which has a double box-plaited flounce at half length joined with stitching and a stitched point and band at top of each plait trimmed with buttons. Bolero coat with tuck seams back and front, which form box plaits below the girdle at the back. Neck finish, inverted revers and flaring cuffs of velvet. Stitched points and straps finish the fronts; full sleeves, plaited at top.

Curious Vanities of Women.
It is amazing how few sisters are content to have their pictures do them simple justice and fail to grumble if their portraits are not much more presentable than their actual selves, declares a prominent photographer.

Some subjects, women especially, I am afraid, carry this craving for a flattering picture to a ludicrous extent. For instance, early last spring one of my lady clients, who must certainly have figured in the census of 1840, was photographed as "Queen of the May," in a white muslin frock with a blue sash, and wearing a coronet of blossoms. Anything more grotesque you

could scarcely conceive than this haggard, wrinkled old lady posturing as a "maiden of blushing fifteen." What her object was I cannot imagine, for she would surely never have the courage to present a copy to any of her friends.

Another good lady called on me one day and announced her intention of being taken in the character of Juliet—a part which it seemed she had played in some historic past. When I tell you that she would certainly never see her fiftieth birthday again, and that her weight was not much less than that of Hans Breitmann's lady who "weighed zwei hundert pounds," you can imagine that I had difficulty in keeping my countenance as she gazed tenderly down from my improvised balcony at some imaginary Romeo under the floor.

A lady may always be trusted to know exactly in what aspect she looks her best. One young lady, who had a lovely head of dark hair, a fine pair of eyes, and a beautiful nose, but whose beauty was completely spoilt by an ugly mouth and a weak, receding chin, was always taken with the lower part of her face concealed behind a fan, over which her dark eyes flashed coquettishly. It was a most effective picture, and gave one the impression of an exquisitely beautiful Spanish girl.—New York News.

Wedding Gown.



A white satin wedding gown, with plaited skirt, trimmed with satin roses.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Pure olive oil is of the greatest value to consumptives.

If the nose is oily or shiny use borax water or wash it with cornmeal instead of soap.

For hoarseness beat up the white of an egg, flavor with lemon and sugar, and take some occasionally.

Don't forget that the woman who smiles rather than frowns will have a skin more free from wrinkles than the woman who knits her brow.

There is nothing that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism, as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

To soften the hands, make a lotion of 10 cents' worth of bay rum, 15 cents' worth of glycerin, 5 cents' worth of alcohol and 5 cents' worth of quince seed.

Don't give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of house-keeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

FASHION NOTES.

Broderie anglaise appears on the new parasols.

French cravats of white kid, embroidered in colors, are new.

Sunshades of heavy linen bid fair to be popular with the summer girl.

Elastic belts covered with velvet are about the closest fitting to be had.

Deep, circular collars and cuffs of knife-plaited lawn are modish and launder well.

Some of the embroidered evening wraps rival Joseph's coat for diversity of coloring.

Truly astonishing is the diversity in sleeves. Your choice depends only on your fancy.

The girl who sports an opera cloak around in daylight is an occasional incongruity.

In the wake of the elbow sleeve come long silk gloves in elbow length, finished like kid.

The real old-fashioned little sailor hat comes in white with a bunch of flowers at the left front.

Certain exquisite little French blouses are very simply made, with only tiny tucks and lace edging.

A soft felt hat with a bunch of peacock feathers stuck jauntily through the band is smart for morning.

The "polo" hat is a little box turban, merely a crown, with a plume or flower cluster at the side.

A buff silk petticoat with lots of

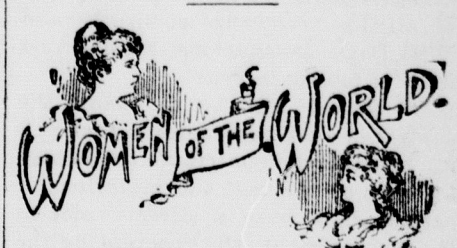
little black lace ruffles put on with wide black velvet bands is quaint.

A hat to finish the season can be had now for that infinitesimal sum of money known as a mere song.

The skirts of the latest models fit snugly over the hips, devices for attaining this end being innumerable.

Half-long coats of heavy renaissance and guipure laces are to be greatly in vogue with the ornately dressed.

A new dotted net, the dots so heavy as to give the impression of little balls, comes in white, black and evening shades.



It is unlawful in Norway for women or girls to serve in public houses.

The coronation robe presented to the Empress of Russia was of fur. It weighed only sixteen ounces, yet was worth \$6,000 or \$375 per ounce.

Among female Moors birthday celebrations are unknown. A Moorish woman considers it a point of honor to be absolutely ignorant of her age.

Turkish women do not come into control of their private fortunes until after marriage. After that they can dispose of one-third of it without the husband's consent.

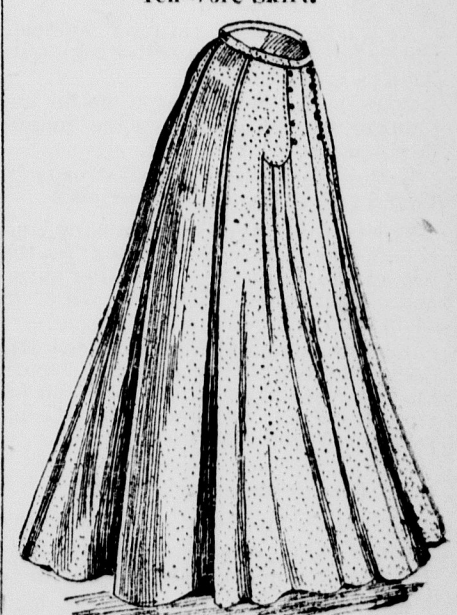
Mothers Too Attentive.

Children are often worried because their mothers are too attentive, and constantly reprove the small ones without reason. A child should be let alone, and be allowed to play or amuse itself in its own way, without the constant direction of a nervous mother. A boy, for example, enjoys more a few simple toys and something which his own ingenuity has worked out than the most elaborate plaything which has been bought. In the same way the little girl will lavish her affections on a misshapen doll, probably made at home, while the most artistic production of the toyshop will lie in state, to be taken up on rare occasions.

Care of the Toothbrush.

The care of toothbrushes is not sufficiently observed. In our houses they stand in their cups or hang on their racks above the set toilet bowls day and night, absorbing any disease germs that may be floating about. They should be washed frequently—at least about twice a week—in some antiseptic solution, strong salt and water or bicarbonate of sodium and water being two good and readily provided cleansers. Tooth washes and pastes should also be kept carefully covered.

Ten-Gore Skirt.



Skirt with ten gores. Inverted plaits between the back and side gores, except on either side of front, where they are cut away, rounding at about yoke depth and stitched over the front gores, which are seamed in the middle and plaited at sides; finished with stitching and buttons. Suitable for cloth, Panama suiting, taffeta or pongee.

The World Needs

Women who are gentle, courteous and kind.

Women who have not lost the ancient art of loving.

Women in whom the maternal instinct is not dried up.

Women who believe they have a higher destiny than a life of idleness and luxury.

Women who consider it beneath their dignity to either drink or smoke. Women who will never speak uncharitably of the less fortunate of their sex.

Washing Stockings.

It is recommended that a little vinegar be added to the water in which stockings are rinsed after being washed. The stockings should then be dried wrong side out. Colored stockings will be unfaded and black ones will retain their original luster.



"Myrtle is a nice girl and all that," said the young woman with the black eyes and the square chin. "I like Myrtle in a way, but she makes me awfully tired."

"She is rather wearisome," admitted the friend with the rosebud mouth. "No backbone."

"Not a particle."

"There's an I-am-to-please expression about her that makes me want to shake her at times."

"She likes to be all things to all men."

"The whole thing is all men."

"She certainly is fond of admiration."

"I hate people who always agree with you, don't you?"

"I think they are perfectly detestable."

"Moral jellyfish."

"Mushes of concession."

"If I hadn't a mind of my own and always had to adopt somebody else's views of things I wouldn't want to live."

"I would die if I didn't have some individuality—or I'd want to."

"It doesn't matter who it is she's talking to or what they think Myrtle always thinks exactly the same."

"Men think that's sweet, though. They like a girl who always agrees with them."

"Amiable idiocy is about the masculine idea."

"They think when a girl 'just adores'

the things they like that she must be perfect."

"They decide that they've found their affinity."

"But it doesn't take in a man who has any sense."

"I think they see through a girl of that sort quicker than her own sex."

"I don't think Myrtle is a popular girl—especially attractive to men."

"Not by any means. I know two or three who are always making fun of her."

"Still I like Myrtle."

"Oh, so do I. One can't help liking her."

"And there's one thing I like about her especially. She never talks about people—says means things about them, I mean."

"There's that in her favor, certainly," admitted the girl with the rosebud mouth.

"If she only wasn't so pliable."

"Such an echo!"

"Belle," said the girl with the black eyes, "it's such a joy to talk to you. You always seem to understand me and you look on things and people from the same viewpoint that I do. It's awfully refreshing."

"You darling!" exclaimed the girl with the rosebud mouth, pressing that feature to the black-eyed girl's cheek.

"Why, that's precisely what I was going to say about you."—Chicago Daily News.

Second Offense.

Husband—I made a fool of myself again to-day.

Wife—Again?

Husband—Yes; the first time was when I proposed to you.

Not in His Line.

Employer—You don't seem to be able to do anything.

New Clerk—Well, I always had a political job until I struck this one.—Judge.

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

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Three Months, ".....40

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

The Equitable Life Insurance scandal in New York in the first place shakes confidence in the management of all life insurance companies and other large associations holding vast sums of money in trust.

The second will be to change the control of such companies so that policy holders who contribute the money to make up the vast accumulations of capital shall have a direct voice in the management, thus preventing the son of the founder of an association from inheriting power to live riotously upon money earned by and justly belonging to others—to widows and orphans. In other words, to change from stock control to control by policy holders. The general effect will be to confirm in a measure the allegations of Thos. W. Lawson regarding the big life insurance companies.

WHEN EAST MEETS WEST.

The East needs an introduction to the Middle West. Both the East and the Middle West need an introduction to the Far West. That introduction is going to be made, both formally and informally—you may take your choice—this year, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, will be the introducer. This Exposition, which will open June 1st, will be useful in many ways, but in no way will it be more useful to Americans than in making the far-divided sections of this great country acquainted with each other. What does the man who lives in Augusta on the Kennebec, for instance, know about the man whose home is at Salem on the Willamette? And the Walla Walla Washingtonian—what is his conception of the Washingtonian whose residence is in the District of Columbia? Between San Francisco and New York stretch 3000 miles of territory, and the middle does not know the ends, nor do the ends have proper acquaintance with each other.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.
Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.
Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Drowns Herself in a Bathtub.

Chicago.—The body of Mrs. Grace Loomis, who claimed to be the wife of Charles Loomis, said by her to be a millionaire, was found in a half-filled bathtub in a fashionable boarding-house in Michigan avenue. The body was fully dressed and lay face down in the tub. Frequent threats made by Mrs. Loomis that she intended to kill herself leave no doubt that the case was one of suicide. Domestic troubles are thought to have been the cause.

Two Chinese Struck by Train.

Mayfield.—Wong Wo Sang, proprietor of the vegetable gardens south of town, was struck by a northbound passenger train and instantly killed. Chong Eng, a companion, was also struck and badly injured, but Wo Sang's brother escaped uninjured. The three Chinese left the gardens to come to town, and while crossing from one track to another to board a train the two men were run down by a train coming in the opposite direction.

Greeks Murder 100 Bulgarians.

Salonica.—Reports from Zagorick, aham, near Klissura, which was attacked by a Greek band on April 7th and burned, say that more than 100 Bulgarians were killed, instead of thirty, as stated in earlier dispatches. The Greeks afterward executed thirty prisoners on the spot where the Greek leader, Melas, was killed last October.

OLD Favorites

An Old Sweetheart of Mine.
As one who cons at evening o'er an album all alone,
And muses on the faces of the friends that he has known,
So I turn the leaves of fancy till, in shadowy design,
I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart of mine.

The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise
As I turn it low to rest me of the dazzle in my eyes;
And I light my pipe in silence save a sigh that seems to yoke
Its fate with my tobacco and to vanish into smoke.

'Tis a fragrant retrospection—for the loving thoughts that start
Into being like perfumes from the blossoms of the heart;
And to dream the old dreams over is a luxury divine—
When my truant fancies wander with that old sweetheart of mine.

Though I hear, beneath my study, like a Butting of wings,
The voices of my children and the mother as she sings,
I feel no twinge of conscience to deny me any theme
When Care has cast her anchor in the harbor of a dream.

In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a charm
To spice the good a trifle with a little dust of harm,
For I find an extra flavor in memory's mellow wine
That makes me drink the deeper to that old sweetheart of mine.

A face of lily beauty and a form of airy grace
Floats out of my tobacco as the genii from the vase;
And I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of azure eyes
As glowing as the summer and as tender as the skies.

And again I feel the pressure of the slender little hand
As we used to talk together of the future we had planned—
When I should be a poet, and with nothing else to do
But write the tender verses that she set the music to.

When we should live together in a cozy little cot,
Hid in a nest of roses with a fairy garden spot,
Where the vines were ever fruited and the weather ever fine,
And the birds were ever singing for that old sweetheart of mine.

When I should be her lover forever and a day,
And she my faithful sweetheart till the golden hair was gray;
And we should be so happy that when either's lips were dumb
They would not smile in heaven till the other's kiss had come.

But—ah! my dream is broken by a step upon the stair,
And the door is softly opened and my wife is standing there!
Yet with eagerness and rapture all my visions I resign
To greet the living presence of that old sweetheart of mine.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

PTOMAINES POISON PUZZLES.

Beware of the Canned Goods When the Tin Edge Bulges Out.

Just what "ptomaine poisoning" really is puzzles the average man, but he is not so puzzled that he proposes to risk it in order to solve the enigma. He is quite willing to wait until the medical sharps have drawn their deductions from the sufferings of others. "Ptomaine poisoning" is very much like appendicitis—it is almost fashionable to have it. But the ptomaines can not be toyed with as can appendicitis. They always mean business, and there must be a hurry call for the doctor, when they make their presence known. Like appendicitis, too, they are charged with a great many things for which they are not responsible, and they have in the past escaped blame in cases where they deserved all the censure.

Some queer ideas are extant about ptomaines, one of the most widely spread being that they are created by the cans in which the majority of this workaday world finds most of its food. But one of the scientific gentlemen in the agricultural department will tell you, and perhaps with a superior air and some condescension, that that is just where you are most in error. In a very few minutes he can convince you that the only safe food to eat, as far as ptomaines are concerned, is canned food. Regard all others with suspicion. Of course, sometimes quite by accident, ptomaines are found in canned foods. But that is because they were in the food before it got into the can. Anyway, it is easy enough to avoid them if they are in the can. Cast your eye over the ends of the can. If they bulge, beware. If they sink in you are safe.

"But I thought canned goods were the main cause of ptomaine poisoning," you suggest.

"Nonsense!" is the reply. "No other form of food is safer. The reason is obvious. Canned goods are generally prepared from fresh material, used before there is opportunity for decomposition to reach the danger point, and they are further freed from danger of bacterial action by careful sterilization."

Food-poisoning may be caused in

various ways, the most common causes being those of meat, sausage, fish, milk and cheese poisoning, through bacterial actions producing ptomaines. These bacterial changes usually take place in the flesh before it is cured or cooked. During this time the bacteria, which act by attacking the nitrogenous portions of the food and breaking it up into other substances, some of which are poisonous, complete their work so thoroughly that even the heat of an oven or frying pan is insufficient to destroy their newly acquired poisonous qualities. These changes take place with great rapidity and are almost impossible to detect in their first stages. Later the decomposition is accompanied by a characteristic taste or odor, but the food may have become dangerous before these telltale evidences are noticeable.

The remedy lies, said the professor, in stringent laws regulating the sale of any food product that is open to suspicion—and especially in removing from every creature that has been sacrificed to the human appetite the intestinal tract, where these dangerous organisms are found in greatest abundance. The passage of such laws, based on the work of the bacteriological laboratories, has already marvelously reduced the number of reported cases of ptomaine poisoning.—Washington Post.

DEBT WIPED OUT BY PELEE.

Evidence of Obligations Destroyed—Survivors of Eruption Prosper.

Rising out of the ashes and prospering beyond all thoughts of the possible at the time of ruin, is said to be the latest history of the people of the island of Martinique. The historian is American Consul Ayne, on leave of absence from his post in Brazil, says the Worcester Telegram. He was the only official United States representative on the island after the eruption of Mont Pelee a few years ago, when the city of St. Pierre was destroyed and nearly all its inhabitants killed in an hour.

He stopped at the island on his way home and looked into the conditions of its people. He was astonished and he expressed his astonishment and at the same time explained how it was possible for the quick recovery to have taken place. He says that at the time of the eruption St. Pierre was the metropolis of the island and practically all the wealth was centered in the city. With the buildings of the city there was wiped out all the papers and evidence of indebtedness on the island, so that there was no evidence on which creditors or such of them as outlived the disaster could collect a debt of any kind.

All the people on the island outside of St. Pierre found that their debts had been wiped out by the terrors of the eruption, but the eruption did not destroy the large stores of specie and metallic wealth in the banks of the city and that fell into the hands of the living inhabitants of the island and made them rich in hundreds of cases where they had been poor. Therefore, they were much better off by means of the eruption and they have taken advantage of their opportunity to prosper and make the island bloom. Those who were killed by the volcano do not miss the wealth they left. It was better for the survivors than a national bankruptcy law.

Debs Wanted Hill to Join Union.

Despite James J. Hill's belief that wages have been raised to a fictitious standard, there has been only one strike on his railroad, the Great Northern, and this was settled to the satisfaction of the strikers. An interesting episode in connection with it is told by Eugene V. Debs, who led the agitation.

"President James J. Hill and I had shaken hands," said Mr. Debs, in relating the story, "and declared the hatchet buried. He said he was glad it was over, and assured me that he had no feeling or resentment. As we stood chatting in his office, he remarked: 'By the way, Debs, you'll have to be my general manager, tonight, for the men won't go to work except on your orders.' I replied: 'All right; I'll guarantee that by morning the trains will all be running on schedule time.' Then Mr. Hill suddenly asked me:

"How about my wages, Debs? I'm an employee, too, you know, and, since everybody gets a raise, where do I come in?" He laughed heartily when I answered:

"Join the union, and we'll see that you get a square deal."—Success Magazine.

Advantages of Infirmity.

Senator Depew says that the most interesting instance of true optimism that ever came to his notice was that afforded by an old man living near Peekskill, N. Y.

This old chap, who could give Mark Tapley points on how to be cheerful under adverse conditions, was a character in his way, and nearly everyone in Peekskill enjoyed drawing him out.

He suffered from a combination of palsy and St. Vitus dance; and when he would painfully duck his head from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint the effect was most distressing.

One day a sympathetic person said to the old fellow: "It must be dreadful to be afflicted in this way."

"Oh, I don't know," blithely responded the Peekskill man. "It has its advantages. Now, it's just the thing when I go to a two-ringed circus."

When a caller comes the husband and wife each tells something the other thinks should have been kept a secret.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

Snow and ice made all roads between Switzerland and Italy impassable.

Five thousand negro soldiers were enlisted to serve in the Leeward islands.

With the closing of the Eighth Congress the political life of Aaron Burr ceased.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated for the second time President of the United States.

Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, was made a part of Michigan territory.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where the city of Cleveland now stands, was made a port of entry on Lake Erie.

Nine French gunboats, attempting to get into Brest, were captured by British frigates.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Bread riots occurred in Liverpool. The French Chamber of Peers and Deputies met at Paris.

The "Book of Mormon," written by Solomon Spaulding, was published in New York.

William Cramp established his famous shipyards at Philadelphia.

The Indiana State road from Lake Michigan to Madison, on the Ohio, was begun.

Abraham Lincoln's father moved with his family from Indiana to Macon county, Ill.

The first regular news boat to intercept packet ships for foreign intelligence was put in commission in New York.

Fifty Years Ago.

Fire destroyed the quarantine station at Staten Island.

The government hospital for the insane of the army and navy at Uniontown was opened.

The law excluding from the California courts negro and Indian evidence was amended by adding Chinese.

President Pierce vetoed the French spoliation bill, and it failed in the House of the requisite vote to pass over the veto.

The House of Representatives received President Pierce's veto of the ocean steamer bill and attempted to pass it over the veto, but failed.

Ratifications of the treaty of alliance between Sardinia and the western powers were exchanged. Sardinia transmitted to other governments the declaration of war against Russia.

The first steam fire engine built for the city of Boston was exhibited in Baltimore.

Forty Years Ago.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President for the second time.

Col. B. M. Anderson, one of the alleged conspirators from Chicago, on trial before court martial at Cincinnati, committed suicide.

The Treasury Department reported that seventeen national banks, with a capital of \$3,523,000, were authorized during the week.

Confederate deserters to the Union lines at Richmond brought report of the capture of Waynesboro by Sheridan.

Gov. Oglesby of Illinois issued a proclamation urging the citizens to respond in filling a deficiency of 14,000 in the State's quota of troops.

Reports from Washington, D. C., stated that 2,000 deserters from the Confederate lines had reported and taken the oath of allegiance within a month. Forty of these were officers.

Thirty Years Ago.

Fifty lives were lost by the burning of a factory in Gottenburg, Sweden.

The Forty-third Congress adjourned after putting a damper on the force bill.

Of an original population of 52,000 in one district in Asia Minor, 20,000 had died of the famine then prevailing.

The German government issued a decree prohibiting the importation of American potatoes.

A bill to admit Colorado as a State was approved, and a similar measure concerning New Mexico was defeated in Congress.

A snow storm with a precipitation ranging from two to eight inches occurred along the Ohio river.

The Pope ordered the Austrian bishops to comply with the civil law requiring reports to be made to the State of the roster of priesthood. It was taken as an unusually conciliatory move.

Twenty Years Ago.

President Cleveland signed the order placing Gen. Grant on the retired list with pay.

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Proper Name for It.
Joshem—See that old chap across the way?
Easyum—Yes. What of him?
Joshem—He's president of a curiosity school.
Easyum—What's a curiosity school?
Joshem—Why, a school for females.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT—

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,

PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,

Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Make garden.
 Beautify your homes.
 Sunshine and shower.
 Watch your plants grow.
 Grow your own vegetables.
 Keep up with the procession.
 Have a few feet of green lawn.
 The Vaccari building is about finished.
 Join the Women's Improvement Club.
 Monday is the last day for paying taxes.
 The T. L. Hickey building is enclosed.
 H. Abeling has rented one of the Neugebauer cottages.
 Mr. Alex Gordon of Redwood City was a visitor here Thursday.
 The residence of Mr. E. Hickey will soon be ready for occupancy.
 Mrs. E. Vestey of San Francisco was a visitor here Wednesday.
 Miss Florence Glennan has taken charge of her classroom at the public school.
 Contractor Rollins has the frame up for the Keeler residence on Baden avenue.
 The Women's Improvement Club of South San Francisco meets at Guild Hall Wednesday.
 P. Pala of San Francisco, owner of the Central Hotel property, was in town Wednesday.
 The barbers of our town have entered into a mutual agreement for closed shops on Sunday.
 The Sylvia building on Grand avenue has been completed and turned over to its owner.
 Frank O. Clawson has decided to erect two cottages on his lot corner of Linden and Lux avenues.
 Mrs. Du Bois gave her son Fred a surprise party on Wednesday evening, the occasion of his 21st birthday.
 The Harrington Hotel building on San Bruno avenue has been completed and will be opened for business next week.
 Geo. H. Chapman, Secretary of the Land and Improvement Company, was in town Thursday on business for the company.
 The South San Francisco Power and Light Company is furnishing power and light to the works of the W. P. Fuller Co.
 Mrs. Nellie Larsen sent a beet weighing 32 pounds, grown in her garden in this town, to the State Board of Trade last week.
 Inquiries are made every day for small houses or cottages, but none are to be had. The growth of demand still exceeds the growth of supply.
 Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.
 A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.
 Subscriptions to the capital stock of the South San Francisco Bank have been called in and the bank will very soon be an actual, practical, and most valuable fact.
 N. Persico, merchant tailor, who formerly conducted a store in the Martin brick block, has returned and opened a merchant tailor store in the Merriam Block.
 Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.
 The train which left here at 7:26 a. m. for San Francisco now leaves at 7:19 a. m., and the train which left here daily for the south at 7:33 a. m. will not in the future run on Sundays.
 F. O. Clawson, chief engineer at the packing-house, left Wednesday morning for San Jose, where he will overhaul the refrigerating plant belonging to the Western Meat Company.
 If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.
 The Women's Improvement Club, at the meeting of the club held Wednesday, set apart Saturday, April 22d (today) for a general clearing up day. All our citizens are urgently requested to aid in every way possible in this good work today.
 HERBINE CURES.
 Fever and Ague. A dose will usually stop a chill, a continuance always cures. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Midlothian, Texas, May 31, 1890, writes: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we have ever used, for gripple, bilious fever and malaria." 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.
 EASTER SERVICES.
 Easter services will be held in Grace Church on Easter Day. Mr. E. Cyril Davis of San Mateo will conduct the services. It is hoped that a good congregation will be present.
 BEAUTY AND STRENGTH.
 Are desirable. You are strong and vigorous when your blood is pure. Many—nay, most—women, fail to properly digest their food, and so become pale, sallow, thin and weak, while the brightness, freshness and beauty of the skin and complexion, depart. Remedy this unpleasant evil by eating nourishing food, and taking a small dose of Herbine after each meal, to digest what you have eaten. 50c at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.
 NOTICE.
 Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
 A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPERVISORS CLASH

The Contractors for the Bay Shore Cut-off and Supervisor Eikerenkotter Have Trouble.
 The Board of Supervisors held a very short session on Monday, the deliberations consuming but the forenoon hours.
 Supervisor Eikerenkotter reported that the grading contractors who are building the Bay Shore Cut-off are practically rendering the bay shore wagon road impassable to travel.
 "They have built tracks along the roadway and put in numerous crossings," said he, "without asking permission from any one, and without even considering the right of the public for a moment. I objected to one crossing which I considered particularly dangerous and said if it were put in I should tear it out. But they bided their time and laid the rails on Sunday and thus accomplished their purpose."
 Mr. Eikerenkotter said further that the contractors had not consulted him in any particular, and even went so far as to build a house in the roadway. This he ordered removed, and his request was complied with. They also made a fill near one portion of the road and placed a sign on a post informing the public that the roadway was a private thoroughfare and that all who traveled thereon did so at their own peril. He asked the board to assist him in maintaining the rights of the public.
 Accordingly the determination was arrived at for the board to visit the scene in a body, and an adjournment was taken at noon for that purpose.
 The Clerk was directed to notify the Southern Pacific Company of the affair and to send a representative to the next meeting to show cause why the obstruction should not be removed.
 The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the Pook Farm was presented and showed the number of inmates and cost of conducting the institution.
 The board wanted a list of the names of those receiving aid from the county who reside away from the farm. The report was referred back for this information.
 Some one from Colma, signing his name "A Colma Taxpayer," sent a letter to the board to the effect that a man by the name of Carvo was running a saloon opposite the Italian cemetery without the formality of taking out a license.
 The board disliked to take notice of an anonymous communication, but finally referred the letter to the Tax Collector to investigate and report at the next meeting.
 Harry D. Pierce of Colma said the license issued for the White House Saloon was made out in his name by mistake. He said it should be made out to James T. Casey and requested the change to be made.
 Mr. Casey was sworn and testified that he was the owner of the place and had given the license money to Mr. Pierce, who is the manager of his saloon as his employee, to secure the license for him.
 The license was cancelled and a new one issued to Mr. Casey.
 Permission was asked by the Gardner Sanitarium at Belmont to lay a sewer across the county road at Belmont.
 Chairman Coleman said he was agreeable, as the matter referred to his district, and the request was granted.—San Mateo Leader.

SAVED THE LOVED ONES.
 Mrs. Mary A. Vliet, Newcastle, Colo., writes: "I believe Ballard's Horehound Syrup is superior to any other cough medicine, and will do all that is claimed for it, and it is so pleasant to take. My little girl wants to take it when she has no need for it." Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the great cure for all pulmonary ailments. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

BURGLARS VISIT TWO BUSINESS PLACES.
 At 3 o'clock last Saturday morning Nightwatchman Bartlett and Constable Sheehan made a very clever capture of a burglar who was engaged in relieving the till in F. J. Corbett's store of the cash contents. While on his rounds Officer Bartlett's attention was attracted by the sound of crashing glass in the rear of the Corbett saloon. He proceeded to investigate, and found the burglar at work. Quickly summoning Constable Sheehan they effected the capture. The man, who gave his name as Henry Klein, was as hard a looking individual as could be found anywhere. He was armed with a murderous looking revolver and had a quantity of loose pepper in one of his pockets which it is thought he carried for the purpose of blinding any one who might seek to interfere with his plans. The officer, however, wisely refused to take chances with men of his ilk and almost before he knew it he was confronted by a revolver with the command to hold up his hands. He submitted without the least show of resistance.
 He was taken to Redwood City and is now in the County Jail.
 On the same night the office of the San Mateo Lumber Company was also entered and a small amount of cash stolen. It is supposed the same person did both jobs.—Leader, San Mateo.

WALKS WITHOUT CRUTCHES.
 "I was afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed. C. Nud, Iowa, Sedgwick Co., Kan., "going about on crutches and suffering a deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons, all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at W. W. Ayres' Drug Store.

NOTICE!
 For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.
 W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

CORNER STONE LAID FOR METHODIST CHURCH

On Thursday afternoon last the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on Santa Inez avenue, was laid with impressive ceremonies. The principal address was made by Rev. Dr. Dille of Oakland. In the corner stone were deposited a number of church publications and copies of the local papers, and quite a neat sum was realized by the announcement that all those present who would contribute one dollar might have their names deposited in the stone. A large number availed themselves of this opportunity.
 The church building will be a neat and attractive frame structure, and adjoining is a commodious parsonage. The building is being erected through the energetic efforts of the pastor, Rev. S. Quikmire, who is working early and late to build up his charge.—Leader, San Mateo.

TO LET.
 A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice.

LOST
 A black cocker spaniel bitch. Reward paid for return of same to C. T. CONNELLY.

REWARD!!!
 The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.
 It Will Be Enforced.
 The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The April water rate must be paid on or before the last day of April. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the last day of May and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

FOR SALE.
 Patent Redwood Tank, capacity 6500 gallons. Inquire of M. B. Kellog.

May Be Freed After Thirty-three Years.
 New York.—After thirty-three years of imprisonment, Libbie Garbrandt, the only woman ever sentenced to life imprisonment in New Jersey, will, it is believed in Trenton, be released within a short time. Mrs. Garbrandt was sent to prison thirty-three years ago, having been convicted of poisoning her husband in a jealous rage. She was at that time only 17 years of age, and her youth was all that saved her from execution. For twenty years she has been pleading for a pardon, but never before has her petition received favorable consideration. Heart failure now threatens to end her days.

Boer General in Jail for Forgery.
 Chicago.—A man who said he was the former Boer General W. J. Dejongh has been sentenced to a year in the Bridewell. The prisoner was arraigned in the Criminal Court under the name of Henry Marshall to answer to a charge of passing worthless checks. When Assistant State's Attorney Holls said the man was not Marshall, but Dejongh, a hero of the Boer War, a personal friend of the late President Paul Kruger and related to some of the wealthiest and most prominent families of the South African republic, the prisoner admitted that what Attorney Holls had said was true.

High School for Santa Clara.
 San Jose.—Ground has been broken at Santa Clara for the erection of a high school building of handsome architectural design. The work will be completed in about eight months.

Tableware
 SPECIAL FOR TWO WEEKS
 RODGERS 1847

1/2 doz. ea. Knives and Forks \$4.00
 1/2 doz. Table Spoons 2.50
 1/2 doz. Tea Spoons 1.25
 Our special object for two weeks is to interest you in the most elegant and complete lines of beautiful silver and silver-plate that could be shown in any one store.
 SAN FRANCISCO JEWELRY CO.
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CHAS. F. KAUFFMANN
 Express
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 Delivery

Light hauling promptly attended to. Connections made with all trains.
 Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., P. O. Building

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE.—Offered freely. Market declining and prices now lower.
 SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Desirable sheep and lambs in adequate supply. Prices steady on sheep; declining on lambs.
 HOGS.—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong.
 PROVISIONS.—Provisions are in fair demand.
 LIVESTOCK.—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.
 CATTLE.—No. 1 Steers, 7@7 1/2c; 2nd quality, 6 1/2@7c; Thin Steers, 5 1/2@6c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2@5 3/4c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 4 1/2@5 1/4c; third quality, 4@4 1/4c.
 HOGS.—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs., 5 1/2@5 3/4c; over 275 to 350 lbs., 5 1/4@5 1/2c; rough undesirable hogs, 4@4 1/4c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5 1/2c.
 SHEEP.—No. 1 Wethers, unshorn, 4@4 1/4c; No. 1 E. W. S., unshorn, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; horn sheep, 3/4@3c less; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50 @ \$2.75 per head, or 5@5 1/2c gross weight.
 CALVES.—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 4 1/4@4 3/4c; over 250 lbs., 3 3/4@4 1/4c.
 FRESH MEAT.—Whole-sale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.
 BEEF.—Market lower on all grades—First quality steers, 6@6 1/4c; second quality, 5 1/2@6c; third quality 5@5 1/2c; thin steers, 4 1/2@5c; light, 7@7 1/4c; Heavy Ewes, 3 1/2@4c; Light Ewes, 6@6 1/4c; Suckling Lambs, 10@11.
 DRESSED HOGS.—Hard, 8 1/2@9c.
 PROVISIONS.—Hams, 11 1/4@12 1/2c; picnic hams, 8c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17 1/2c; skin off, 19 1/2c.
 BACON.—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14 1/2c; light S. C. bacon, 14c; med. bacon, clear, 10 1/2c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10 1/4c; clear, light bacon, 12 1/2c; clear ex. light bacon, 13c.
 BEEF.—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.00; do, hf-bbl, \$8.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$11.50; hf-bbl, \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, hf-bbl, \$6.00.
 PORK.—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9 1/2c; do, light, 9 1/4c; do, Bellies, 10 1/2c; clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf-bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pig's Feet, hf-bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.
 LARD.—Prices are as follows:
 Compound 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 6 3/4 6 5/8
 Cal. pure 9 9 1/4 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2
 In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/4c higher than on 5-lb tins.
 CANNED MEATS.—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s 1s, ..
 PHIMROSE SALAD OIL.—
 Tierces, about 50 gallons \$ 40 gallon
 5 gallon tins—1 per case 45 "
 1 " " 10 " " 60 "
 1/2 " " 20 " " 65 "
 Quart Bottles 12 " " 1.85 dozen
 Pint " 24 " "85 "
 1/2 pint " 36 " "65 "

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 Hats and Caps,
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 San Mateo County, Cal.
 Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

SAN MATEO BANK
 San Mateo, Cal.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$200,000.00
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....100,000.00
 PAID UP CAPITAL.....50,000.00
 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,500.00
 OFFICERS: J. J. FAGAN, President and Cashier; ROBERT WISNOM, Vice President; HENRY W. HAGEN, Assistant Cashier.
 DIRECTORS: J. J. Fagan, E. A. Husing, Robert Wisnom, J. H. Coleman, A. P. Giannini, Andrea Sbarbaro, Geo. W. Dickie.
 A General Banking Exchange. Loan and Collection Business Transacted. Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits on any amount from \$5.00 up. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at 25 Cents per Month.



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 Ask about the unequalled, personally conducted excursions of the

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 Support Your Local Paper and
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 Building and Loan
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 Assets, - - - \$178,000.00.
 Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.
 No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.
 GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
 Redwood City, Cal.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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